falling-it is still largely remunerative, while all

its products are equally so. Look at the prices

that farmers have realized for beef and pork, and

though the latter has fallen, it is still above the

point of profit to the maker. There is no pros-

pect that beef will fall below ten cents a pound

on the hoof for all that is corn fed during the year.

There is pressing need now for a great crop,

as great, or greater than that of last year; and w

may have it, if those who read this article will bear

in mind the burden of its song, and urge upon all

with whom they have any influence, to plant corn

-plant more than you intended-more than you

did last year, if only by one grain, one hill, one

rod, one rood, one acre, one field-still let your

motto be that which begins and ends this appeal-

WE WILL SUBDUR YOU.

Our readers will find in another column a re

markable illustration of the extent to which the

slaveholders are proceeding to carry out the sub-

duing process lately enunciated by Mr. Douglas

in the Senate, a process which indeed may be

said to be of the very essence of slavedriving.

We refer to the full details which we give to-day

of the invasion of the State of Ohio by an organ-

ized band of Virginians for the purpose of sup-

pressing by force, violence and bloodshed the dis-

cussion of the Slavery question. This affair

shows the extent of slaveholding pretensions,

and what we of the North must be prepared

to submit to, if, with the help of Northern trait-

ors and doughfaces, the pending contest should

go sgainst us. It also teaches another very im

portant lesson: it shows how small an infusion of

Slavery is sufficient totally to demoralize an entire

community, and how essential it is, where civiliza-

tion is hoped for and decency expected, entirely to

Western Virginia, as is well known, has com

paratively but few slaves. Cabell County, in

which lies the town of Gayandotte, the place made

infamous by the participation of some of its in-

habitants in the transactions to which we refer, out

of an entire population, by the census of 1850, of

6,299 persons, had only 389 slaves; and yet this

small infusion of the patriarchal institution is suffi-

cient, it would seem, to reduce the estire com-

munity to the lowest grade of stupid and ignorant

barbarism. Guyandotte itself is a considerable

village of near a thousand inhabitants-a well

known landing on the Ohio River, and aspiring to

become the Western terminus of that famous rail-

road across the State about which Gov. Wise

makes such a pother, and to help raise the means

to build which he proposes to levy a tax on all oys-

ters and canvasback ducks taken within the waters

Our correspondents write that the men engaged

in this affair should not be classed as Border Ruf-

fians, "for they are among the best men of West-

"ern Virginia." We hope there may be some

mistake about that, otherwise the "best men of

"Western Virginia" are, with our correspondents"

leave, "Border Ruffians" and nothing else.

Whatever else they may be, the men who cross the

border of their own State to perpetrate illegal vio-

lence in another, are beyond all question "Border

With respect to our correspondent's question

about the dissolution of the Union, we can't see

how that dissolution would help our friends at

Quaker Bottom in the least. Union or no Union,

they would still have these Border Ruffians in their

neighborhood, and it would be equally necessary to

guard sgainst them. As the names of these "best

men of Western Virginia" are known, we sup-

pose, of course, that indictments will be found

against them by the Grand Jury of Lawrence

County, and that Gov. Chase will demand of Gov.

Wise the surrender of these cowardly miscreants,

to be dealt with by an Ohio court. Much, to be

sure, is not to be expected from such a demand;

but if it is refused or evaded, then the people of the

border counties of Ohio will know exactly where

they stand, and what they have to expect. A suit-

able provision of Sharp's rifles will, we doubt not,

in that case, prove quite as effectual against the

Border Ruffians of Virginia as they have against

THE IMPERIAL FOLLY.

days of the carnival with the famous procession of

the bauf gras-the fat ox. The assistants or cor-

tege of this monster, in their disguises, parody

kings, princesses, chevaliers, deities, and other

dignitaries and myths. At such a turnout the Tu-

ileries and the abodes of all the ministers and prin-

The people of Paris always celebrate the last

of Virginia.

Ruffians."

exclude the slightest tincture of it.

At that rate it will pay to plant corn.

#### Business Notices.

When the old hat loses
All its glossy shine,
And one sadly romes
Upon suid lans syne:
When he wishes to consuit on
A good hat with few "rocks,"
Corner Broadwsy and Fulton,
He goes to KNOX.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS. The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for Gezalenneo's wear renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856. Heary & Go., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents. Hats. Astor House, Browlway

APRIL, 1856 .- Fine black Cloth Frock Coats. \$16; elegant bine Dress Costs, \$5; epiemdid Business Coats, \$5 moire antique Vests, \$5; 3,000 pair fancy and black Cassimer Pants, \$2,301 at Evans's Clothing Warshouse, Nos. 66 & 63 Fulton-st.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, CARPET DEALERS,
Have REMOVED to their new Store,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITS & LOUNDERN, No. 458 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rice Velver.

Targeray, Brussels, There-riv and Isonakin Cappering.

Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Destine and Styles never before offenced also a large stock of Destines of every width, and all other goods connected with

> M O V A 8. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. have removed from No. 73 BROADWAY NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 56 and 58 PARK-PLACE Nos. 51 and 53 BARCLAY-st.

A LATE ARRIVAL. Crossley's Spiendid Velvet and Tapestry Carpets—
THE NEW PATTERS.

Mosaic Rugs, Veivet Table and Plano Covers, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Howery.

IMPORTANT.

The most important question for every business man to ask bimeelf is, "Am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

For the preservation of my Books and Valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot,

No. 122 W. 123 W. 124 W. 125 W. 12

for the preservation of my bosed at once to the depot,
seed at once to the depot,
No. 122 Water st., Near Wall, New-York,
Or. No. 22 Wainut st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it in too late), secured with one of
Wilder's Powder and Burdlar Fracer Locks.
B. G. Wilder & Co.,
Palentees and Manufacturers. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-BAR PROOF SAFE, with Hail's Patent Powder Proof Lock, both received prise medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Grystal Palace, New York, 1853-764. Silvas C. HERRING & Co., Blos. 187 and 139 Water at., New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALA-MANDER BARES—Of every desirable size or pattern, and of im-proved finish, secured by BRENNAN'S POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LA BELLE LOCK, may be found at reduced prices at the Depot, No. 146 Water st., New York; after May I at No. 66 Murray et. STEARES & MARVIN.

TO WHOLESALE

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DRUGGETS.

NO. 304 Broedway, corner of Duane-st.,
Invite the attention of close bayers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, and upon
terms that cannot fall to command the attention of large dealers
thoughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturors'
prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

18 ARRES & PARK,
New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

If you desire Medicine that will not debili-tate, use Dr., SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR for all Bilious Affec-tions, Bowel or Stomach Dersugueents, Sick Headsche, and all Female Complaints. Sold by SANFORD & Co., proprie-tors, No. 188 Front-st., and by Druggists generally through the United States. HOSTETTER .- No article has ever appeared

before the public that had created the same unqualified mainfaction in cases of Dysepsia and Billions Complaints as Morretter's Vegeratic Symmetry Complaints Symmetry Complaints Symmetry Complaints Symmetry Complaints Symmetry Symmetry Complaints Symmetry Complaints Symmetry Symmet

INDIA-RUBBER TOYS .- All sizes of Crying and Laughing Babies and Dolls' Heads. Also, Rubber Squesking Toys, Fish, Dogs, Soldiers, Sheep, Red. Riding. Hoods, and the Mystertons Highland Piper, at TUTTLE's Fancy Goods and Toy Emportum, No. 346 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, are selling rich Brussels at 1 per yard; rich Velvet Carpet at 12/; rich Velvet Medalite Carpet equally low.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - All Persons who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our Office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interests.

Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S Wies and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dvs. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 235 Broadway.

H. L. LOVET would invite those that are GRAY and malD to call at No. 782 Broadway, and he will refer to dies and Gentlemen who have been gray and bald, now hav perfect HEADS of HAIR as when young, by the use of WARFAR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS - Delicate females who are harassed and debilitated by complaints peculiar to their or senization are uniformly relieved by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For hysteria, spam, but flushes, sick headache and pains in the back and loins they are a safe and reliable remody.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will make Hair century. For a toilet article it is superior. 40,000 bottles sold the last six months in New-Eugland. Prepared from a recipe brought from Andalvais. Spain, by J. H. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by Barns & Park.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a marsuate of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEELLY TRIBUTE OF this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immonse edition new issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

# DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 31 .- The doings of the Naval Retiting Board were brought up again, and Mr. Iverfended the Board. The debate was continued by Mesers Butler, Clayton and Crittenden until the hour

House, March 31 .- The Ways and Means Committee brought in a bill to appropriate \$300,000 to be expended under the direction of the President in restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, and \$120,000 for gunpowder. The discussion upon this bill occupied

The steamship Atlantic, with four days later intelligence from Europe, is now in her thirteenth day out from Liverpool, and is therefore fully due at this port.

# HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Legislative attention to the condition of the tenement houses in this city is at last assuming a practical shape. The Committee appointed at Albany have made careful inquiries with the view of eliciting facts concerning the dwellings of the masses, from which, it is hoped, suggestions may be derived for the reform of a great social evil.

The inquiry comes late enough. Years ago the bad construction of tenement houses-their poverty in the matters of free ventilation and all decent conveniencies, as well as the exorbitant rent attached to them-constituted a subject of just complaint. It was manifest that the working people of New-York, the best paid of their class in the world, were the most miserably lodged. At a fair estimate, the house rent of a mechanic is to be computed at more than a fourth part of his incomean extravagant average, even in view of accommodations in every way superior to those afforded by our New-York landlords; enormous and ridiculous, when placed in contrast with the positive discomforts to be endured.

Evils generally suggest their ewn cure; and the remedy in the case of our tenement-houses is, in our opinion, so simple and so perfect as to demand tend, more than last year, to plant corn. its immediate adoption. About twelve years since,

in London, the plan of model lodging-houses was first carried into operation. Up to the present time the most gratifying results-sanitary, econo mic, and moral-have attended the experiment. Of course in New-York, where the prices of labor are higher than those in the old world, such houses could not be let at the low rates prevailing in England. But the scale of rents here might be reduced full thirty per cent below the present figures, and still landlords would realize handsome returns from their outlay.

It is worth while to glance at the advantages accruing from these houses, as they are erected and managed in the Old World. They are so arranged as to afford accommodation to all kinds of longers, from the single man or women to the family of ten or twelve persons. Perfect ventilation, gamand water are the essentials first thought of; the rooms are of suitable dimensions, the stairways are wide, there is a common kitchen with cooking apparatus, and a reading room on the ground floor. It is in these arrangements that the good effects on the means, the health, the minds and morals of the tenants, to which we have adverted, are to be found. The rents paid for all the decencies enumerated are surprisingly moderate: by the single man or woman, for one room, ten shillings per month; by the family of ten or twelve persons, occupying four rooms, thirty-two shillings. These sums represent in American currency \$2 50 and \$8 respectively. Now, making all due allowance for the higher price of labor, as good accommodations might be afforded here for \$4 and \$12 pe month. Compare these London rents, and the equivalent rendered, with those of New-York. For a single apartment, poorly ventilated, at the top of a house, where the supply of water is imperfect, where filth is allowed to accumulate, and where it is no uncommon thing to find one hundred persons congregated like swine in a stye, \$5 per month is the usual charge; for three rooms, required by a small family, \$10.

There is another and a worse disadvantage at tached to these houses. Wretched and squalid as they are in themselves, it is yet the first object of the owners or agents to realize the most money on them with the least possible expense for repairs. Therefore the most acceptable tenants are to be found among females more or less openly of the class of prostitutes. Such lodgers can pay high rents more easily than the mechanic who, beside being thus scandalously taxed, has perhaps the mortification of finding his own decent wife daily confounded with the disreputable females who have become her fellow lodgers.

The inferences to be deduced from these facts are more melancholy than the facts themselves. Denied that wholesome recreation, which it should be the peculiar blessing of a laboring man to find in his home, he will be driven to those out-door excitements which are a bane to so many thousands. No street of tenement houses (in fact scarcely any street in our city) is without its corner groggeries. To these corrupting dens many men with no natural passion for rum are driven, because the decencies which probably are a necessity with them are not to be found in their dwellings. Indeed, the evils, seen and unseen, of our tenement houses are "legion;" and the State is only tardily discharging a duty in striving to prevent their continuance or increase.

We are not aware of a more effectual remedy than that we have indicated. Of course, in case of the erection in New-York of such "model lodginghouses" as we have partly described, it would be necessary to have a special act of the Legislature for their proper government. It is impossible that a hundred or even fifty persons, thus associated together, should be altogether left to their own volition. The rules applied to these new tenement-houses need only be such as every reputable person on entering them would acknowledge as necessary, and be ready to observe; while the violation of those rules by others should be held as just ground for their expulsion. In all our large hotels there is a cortain regime which every person entering and abiding in them is bound to respect. Those establishments for the comparatively rich are a happy institution; let the poor enjoy advantages of a like complexion. They would assuredly have them in the proper construction and government of tenement-houses. The plan is deserving of our consideration; and once adopted, the probabilities are that we should improve upon it.

# TO FARMERS.

The questions of cheap bread for the workingman and whether there will be a good supply of beef depend upon how the people plant corn.

If pork next Fall is scarce and high, those who have it to sell may think it is a prosperous time for them, but it will be more so if the people generally have planted corn. It is no true argument that if all did so the price would be "ruinously low." No country ever was ruined by cheap bread.

We adjure you therefore, every man of you that owns an acre of seil, to plant corn-in the English acceptation of the word, anything that will make bread-but more particularly we current you to plant maize or Indian corn. We ask it now be cause now is the time to prepare for it. We ask it for the good of the country-for the benefit of the farmer. Is there a man living who took our advice and increased his crop last Spring, and who has since had a moment of regret that he did so? If he has, his deeply benefited country has not. The people return thanks to God for a bounteous crop. Without it, what would those who buy bread have done in all this terrible Winter ?

Last Spring a general effort was made to increase the product of the land. Heaven smiled upon it, and the people were made glad. There was cause then-there is cause now-that the peo ple should plant corn-more than was planted last year, for nowhere are the granaries full; nowhere is there a surplus laid up against an unfruitful year, and without such a surplus no country can be independent, no people prosperous and happy. Let

We have had a Winter of severity such as those who are most able to work have never known before, and may never know again. But that is not certain; the next may be one of still greater severity, and if so, what a demand there will be for grain-the poor will cry for bread. Let the farmers plant corn.

Owing to the fact that the ground has been covered with snow for many weeks, and that snow is an absorbent of fertilizing elements for the earth, we have reason to believe that this will be a great grain-producing season. Let the people Not a day is to be lost. We know that the

ground is still frozen-that the snows of January still linger on the surface; but, we repeat, not a day is to be lost from your preparation, if you in-

these of Missouri.

cipal local functionaries are visited. We published yesterday the programme issued by the Grand Master of Ceremonies of the new Imperial Court, for the observance and etiquette with which the expected Bonapartian scion is to be received when introduced into the world, and its birth authenticated. All this is a fit counterpart to the fat-ox pageant. The only difference is that in the one ease the ox is brought to the doors of the palace, while in the other people hie to the palace to see the infant, which is to be carried in state and with due honors from one apartment to another. But as for any earnestness felt in the ceremonies by the mummers, one display is worth as much as the other. Each is a masquerade. We cannot think that any of these newly-pampered and hurriedly-convoked dignitaries can do otherwise than laugh secretly at

one another and at their master, during the projected fetish. Frenchmen in general have now sufficient common sense, and can scent the ridiculous even at a distance; hence their ideas will be offended by such superlative foolery. Thus the nephew imitates the uncle even to ab-

surdities. When about half a century ago the uncle was to be crowned, he and his courtiers diligently perused and studied in all details the composition of the court of Charlemagne and its ceremonial. Then bitter sarcasm and ridicule spared not the perjurer to the Republic, and some of his truest and best generals turned away in disgust. Louis Bonaparte has not been able to risk the sublime humbug of a coronation, but spreads himself, bowever, on the matter of an imperial birth. He not only imitates the ceremonial observed at the birth of the King of Rome, who afterward died a natural death or was poisoned in exile, but even improves on it with observances taken from the Bourbon Court as established chiefly by Louis XIV. Louis Napoleon, beside his cunning and sagacity displayed in serious matters, has a sharp proclivity for temfoolery. This he evinced at Strasbourg and Boulogne, in boxing at Castle Garden, in the famous tournament of Lord Eglinton, in acting as a sworn constable in the streets of London, and now in his imperial exhibitions. The atmosphere of the palace, the reminiscence of the past there, infatuate and stupefy vulgar minds. Already at an dinia, Louis Napoleon, his courtiers and his retinue, appeared in a garb used by Louis XIV. The etiquette to be used at the coming birth is simply a continuation of such Bourbon masquerade. Who knows, in fact, but that we may see before long the barbarian ceremonial of morning and night toilets, like those where the first names of French aristocracy jealously vied for the honor of presenting to their royal master a shirt, of holding a basin and pouring water for his lavations, handing Majesty a towel, and doing other work of a chambermaid? As things are now in progress around Louis Napoleon, he will easily find among his Ministers and minions the stuff for such service. The mass will meck and laugh for a moment, and will be amused in having, beside the masquerade in the theaters and the streets, beside the courtille and fat ex, an additional mumery in the Tuileries, with Emperor, Empress, and high dignitaries, as

But soon humiliation and scorn must be felt at all this. And well that it is so. Well is it that Louis Napoleon himself destroys the effects of some of his luckiest actions, by which he might have weakened the reminiscence of his dark and perjured accession to power, by which he might have really, at least for a time, engrafted his dynasty on France. It cannot, indeed, be contested that the national pride is satisfied and flattered by the successful result of the war. In the name of France, Louis Napoleon is now the arbiter of Europe. France stands higher diplomatically and politically than it did even under Louis XIV. or Napoleon I. The Nephew almost realizes the saying of Frederick the Great: "Were L' said he, "King of France, not a shot would be "fired in the world without my permission." The recent speech at the opening of the legislative body in Paris, is a masterpiece of tact. Therein, after a war fiercely waged, he was able to give everybody his due, equally to aliles and enemies, satisfying their self-love, and above all, exalting the national ambition and himself into the bargain. But there is, according to the French proverb, but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and if Louis Napoleon has never reached the sublime, he has now, with both legs, jumped

into the ridiculous. When, a few years ago, his Imperial title was received with sour faces by the legitimate despots, Louis Napoleon proudly answered, "Well, I am a parvenu." It was the best word he ever uttered, and there was a deep meaning in it. Had he acted as a parvenu in the better sense of the word, blowing away the dust of the past, treading on the prostrate crowned heads of Europe, then the Nemesis of history might not find his crimes altogether beyond qualification. But now, as he picks up religiously the crumbs of bygone absurdities, history must remain merciless toward him, and so, we trust, will soon be the aroused higher sense of the French people. Post gaudium luctus, said the ancients; after joy comes grief.

#### LANDLORDS AND GROG SHOPS.

It is highly consoling to observe the general unanimity of the press in support of the investigation, recently set on foot at Albany, into the conduct of certain landlords in this city, who look only to the amount of rent they can extort from their miserable tenants, without the least regard to the comfort or morals of those tenants, or to the danger to the public health and safety resulting from such miserable and over-crowded tenements. Inquiries into the sanitary and moral results of this sort of dwellings, occupied by the poorest and least intelligent part of the population, and efforts made to improve their condition in this respect, are among the new things under the sun, and they constitute one of the most convincing proofs at once of the increased sagneity and of the increased humanity of the age in which we live.

The idea has at length taken firm hold of the public mind that there are certain physical demands that must be met before the human mind or conscience can become very accessible to moral or intellectual influences; and that among the first steps toward moral improvement is to place the party on whem it is proposed to operate in a decent and comfortable dwelling. This idea, novel to the general mind as it is, like most ideas in these days of steamships, railroads, telegraphs, and newspapers, has had a very rapid diffusion. Already, as we find from Mr. Thrasher's recent book on Cuba, even the Island of Jamaica, which he and others of that ilk are accustomed to represent as, since emancipation, among the most wretched, forlors and dilapidated corners of the earth, has had its Sanitary Commission to inquire into the character of the dwellings occupied by the poorer class of the laboring population-a sort of inquiry, by the way, which, to the best of our knowledge, has never yet been undertaken in any slave-holding community. It is true that Mr. Thrasher quotes the report of this Commission for the invidious purpose of showing the misery and degradation which, as he would have us believe emancipation has brought upon Jamaica; and so, perhaps, some Russian or Austrian statist may quote our Albany investigations by way of showing to what wretched degradation men sink under the auspices of American Democracy. But, in spite of the perversion of these inquiries to such false and evil purposes, we hope still that, so far as New-York is concerned the investigation may be allowed to go on, and that the Committee of the Legislature may be authorized to employ the interval to follow the adjournment of the Legislature in pursuing their inquiries and in probing the matter to the bottom.

It is certainly a great encouragement to find this exercise of legislative authority earnestly sustained in journals, hitherto accustomed to do little else, as to such matters, except to make up mouths at every suggestion of philanthropy, and, sitting in the seat of the scorner, to preach the doctrine that mere immediate pecuniary self-interest is the only motive by which it can reasonably be expected that men can be, or will submit to be, governed. We hope these journals, having got so far as to entertain the idea that landlords can be called to account by the Legislature and prevented from letting unwholesome houses, will before long go a little further, and in spite of the Comstockian system of metaphysics and law lately enunciated from the bench of our Court of Appeals, will be disposed to maintain the right of the Legislature to prevent landlords from letting their premises to be occupied for unwholesome purposes. The very first step toward rescuing the miserable tenants of our wort class of dwellings from the leech-like suction of their landlords, is to shut up the neighboring grog-shops, which, vampire-like, draw from the veins of those poor wretches at least a pound of blood for every ounce that the landlord ex-

We hope The Herald and other journals of that class will look a little into this matter. It may be very humane and very well intended, but we fear

view to attempt to close the spigot so long as the bung is out. Surely the same principles which will justify legislative interference with landlords in the letting of their houses will amply sustain the most stringent Liquor law which it is possible to draw up.

#### REFORM PREVENTED.

of Mr. Fish for removing Spanish coin from circulation, has been reported in the Senate. Whatever value it has consists, so far as we can see, in illustrating the confiding and unsophisticated character of those gentlemen. It can certainly have no practical bearing upon the question, unless it be to prevent every hope of a single specimen of that trite and indecipherable coinage making its way into the Mint, and experiencing the risk of remission as a member of the decimal family. The bill proposes to remedy a universal and vexatious evil. The buying community has grown old in complaints that the use of these foreign interlopers subjects it to the loss of endless quarters, halves, and other extremely vulgar fractions of a cent, which the well-practiced fingers of petty dealers uniformly grasp as with a thumb-screw. The laborer-whose every dollar comes to him with more effort and toil than it deserves-protests against the discount of four per cent to which he is thus exposed; and beside the loss, there is the annoyance. Prices are arranged with reference to the shilling and sixpenny scale, wherewith the decimal system of the country is irreconcilable; and we have thus incessant perplexity, and the need of arithmetical gifts as rare as Zerah Colburn's to comprehend the most trifling transactions. Such is the diagnosis submitted to Government; and what cure does Government propose? This new bill tells us. Other dealers, it says, swindle you out of four per cent. Bring your silver to us and we will do better by you. We will clean you out of twenty per cent at once, and proceed to recoin the money at a handsome profit to ourselves. Express this handsome offer in the solemn legislative phrases known to the Circumlocution Office, and we have the whole substance and scope of Mr. Hunter's reform. It proposes to receive the real, or shilling piece, at the rate of a dime; its divisor and multiples in the same ratio, as if the world, dissatisfied with the loss of a half-cent on the shilling, must eagerly embrace the opportunity of losing two cents more. All the additional machinery that will be required in the Mint to convert the coin thus called in into the current mintage of the country might be contained in a specie-box.

The only means of recalling, recasting and restamping this objectionable money lies in receiving it at its proper value in payment of all dues to the Government. The moment a lower appraisement is fixed upon it, the chance of its recoinage disappears. The experiment has already been tried. For years the quarter-dollar, Spanish and Mexican, was received when offered at the Post-Office at the valuation determined in Mr. Hunter's bill. There is no evidence that any of it entered the Mint. There is abundant reason to believe that the whole bulk of it was paid out and used by officials receiving it, at the vulgar rate; the very clerks at the windows notoriously slipping them into one pocket, while out of the other they produced two dimes for the money-drawer. There is nothing in the new measure to prevent the repetition of this swindle. It has been stated that some years ago the Postmaster of New-York added \$2,500 to his income by such misuse of the Spanish currency, with the additional harvest of odds and ends derived from shaving the half and quarter cents in making change. There is no reason why it should not be so again, if Mr. Hunter's bill

The objection to receiving Spanish coin at the coventional rate in payment of Government dues is confined to the fact that the average of those coins is actually below such a standard; in other words, that Government cannot undertake the reform, however necessary, and indeed indispensable, unless the thing can be done without disturbing the balance-sheet of the Mint. The same class of remonstrances encounter us when we talk of reducing ostage or abolishing the franking privilege. Red tape always holds that the people are made for mintmasters and postmasters; not they for the people. Why, if the recoinage of the Spanish silver involve a cost however vast, cannot you pay for so vast a public benefit out of the public purse? What else is Government for but to appropriate the people's money for objects generally beneficial to the people? We are turned away with the portentous absurdity that it is more important for the routine of Mint and Post-Office to be unperturbed than for any amount of useful, and needful, and clamorously called for changes to be effected. It is in this quintessential spirit of fogyism the scheme of Messrs. Fish and Hunter is conceived: the country has asked to have the strange and wormout money of the Spaniard recoined, and the bill provides how

# FROM WASHINGTON.

A NATIONAL MANUFACTORY-PRINTING. WASHINGTON, March 30, 1856.

The Federal Government, so far as I can now

recollect, prosecutes but two branches of manu-

facture-the building of Ships and the making of Fire-Arms. In my judgment, these are two National mistakes. If we had never built a National vessel in a Navy-Yard, nor made a musket at a Public Armory, but simply gone into the open market whenever we needed either, and bought our ships, or hired them built by the best shipbuilders, just as any great shipping-house does in a like contingency, and so issued proposals for one

hundred thousand muskets, rifles or revolvers, as the case might be, leaving each bidder at liberty in his bid to yary the model in such manner as to secure increased efficiency or value in any respect, we should not only have obtained our ships and our arms much cheaper, but have advanced the arts both of ship-building and gun-making. Mr. BAYARD of Delaware, I judge, thinks differently, since he has submitted to the Senate a bill "To provide for the Public Printing, Engraving and Binding," whereof these are the leading features: 1. Superintendents of Public Printing and Engrav-

ing, respectively, to be appointed for four years, with salaries of \$2,500 per annum each. A Foreman of Executive and another of Congressional Printing, with a head Bookbinder to be appointed by the Superintendent of Printing, at salaries not yet fixed, except that of the Binder, which is made \$1,000 per annum. Any requisite number of printers, engravers and binders to be employed by these to execute the public Printing, &c., and no other, and to be paid the wages current in their respective callings.

2. The Superintendents of Printing and Engrav-

truct awarded to the lowest responsible bidder... be quality to conform to samples furnished and preserved for comparison, or else the article supplied to be rejected and a satisfactory substitute bought at the contractor's expense.

3. Neither Superintendent is to be interested in any contract for supplying materials, nor in the ownership or management of any newspaper what-Mr. Senator Hunter's bill, embodying the plan ever. A violation of this interdict shall subject one to the loss of his office, to a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000, and to imprisonment in the District Penitentiary for a term of one to five years.

4. There is to be erected, by the 4th of March ext, a fireproof public edifice so capacious that the Public Printing, Engraving, and Binding, may all be promptly executed under its roof, beside which it is to afford store-room for all the Paper needed for this work. Said building is to be planned by the Public Architect, and built in the most substantial manner.

5. Existing contracts are to be fulfilled; and the officers contemplated by this act are not to be anpointed till next Winter. When the building is completed, they are to take their several places in it, commence receiving their salaries, and go ahead

-Such are the outlines of Mr. Bayard's bill to provide for the Public Printing, Engraving and Binding. I presume he expects to save money by it to the Treasury and to divorce the Government from the Political Press. Believing that neither of these objects would be attained by the passage of his bill, I propose, as a practical printer, to point out a few obvious objections to it.

I. The building required for this work, admitting that the ground costs nothing, would not be erected here for less than One Million Dollars. Mr. Bayard stipulates that it is to be " of durable materials, to be fire-proof, on a plan combining every necessarv facility and convenience for an engraving office, a printing office, a bindery and paper wareroom, on a scale sufficiently extensive for the work of the Government." I consider \$1,000,000 a low estimate for the cost, in this costly city, of an edifice which should meet these requirements; and I do not believe it could be completed and fit for occupancy by the 4th of March next. However, the 1st of October following would answer, for that matter, as it is only necessary to get ready in season for doing the work of the XXXVth Congress.

II. Fit men would not be precured for foremen of such an establishment at any such price as \$1,000 per annum. The regular pay of a journeyman printer is here \$14 per week; a foreman in many private establishments in our great cities receives \$25 to \$30 per week. This would be far more extensive than any of these but one, and the foremen would require and receive at least as much as is paid in the largest private establish-

III. The demand for Public Printing is exceedingly capricious and arbitrary-this month it probably employs one thousand persons, while in some months not one hundred are needed upon it. Privvate enterprise contrives to pay them while they work, and let them go when work falls off; but this would not long be the case in the National concern. Either they would be paid when they had no work or work would be contrived and pieced out to keep them employed in the recess of Congress. And this would become a standing excuse for ordering needless printing.

IV. The National concern would soon become s house of refuge and hospital for decayed and battered partisans, especially of the Editorial sort. This Congressman would bring along his broken down gladiator, who had rendered good service to the party but failed of pecuniary success through an unfortunate addiction to the bottle, and insist that he should be made a sub-foreman, proof-reader, or something else snug and comfortable, in the National Printery and Bindery; that Governor would send along another, with a pressing request that he be taken care of; and the Superintendent, who would inevitably owe his place to his politics, would be required to find or make berths for them. If the Printing did not thus come to cost more than it now does or ever did, and to proffer a wider bait and recompense for partisan service, then experience is at fault and I am griovously

mistaken. -I might extend this list of objections; but it does not seem necessary, for I cannot believe Congress will pass any such bill as Mr. Bayard's. It would subserve no good purpose, while it would incite many more abuses than it precluded. If Congress really wants to retrench in the matter of Public Printing, &c., it has but to-1. Order less to be done; and 2. Give out its Printing, Engraving and Binding, as it now does its Paper Making, by contract, on specifications carefully drawn, fairly awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS-OREGON. Bestorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribups.

meet in Chicago next Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31, 1856. Mr. Howard, the last of the Kansas Commission, left for Kansas via Detroit to-day. All are to

The Oregon Indian Appropriation bill held the House to a late hour this afternoon, but did not get out of Committee. It will probably pass tomorrow over a strong negative vote.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Monday, March 31, 1856.
The prominent feature of the Anti-Nebraska caucus at the Capitol to-night was the speech of General Pomeroy, who responded to the call to hear from the "State" of Kansas. In regard to public opinion, he said, the people were anxious to have the State admitted with the Topeka Constitution. Emigration was going on at the rate of 1,000 a week. He graphically described the alleged invasion by Missourians and threatened capture by them of Lawrence, and denounced the elections in that city as illegal. His assurance that the sentiment of the people of Kansas was overwhelmingly on the side of Freedom, was halled by the Auti-Nebraskattes in caucus with wild delight. He was certain that any illegal interference with their rights would be sternly resisted. He made a long and eloquent speech, and answered many questions propounded by his delighted listeners.

Adjourned to Monday.

# FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Saturday, March 29, 1856. Gen. Lane, Senstor elect from Kansas, arrived here esterday, bound for Washington. The United States District Court for Kansas meets at Lecompton on the 7th of April, when it is expected the Grand Jury will take into consideration the charges against the members of the new Legislature and the Free-State Government. Affairs in Kansas were quiet when Gen.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, Saturday, March 29, 1856. fatuate and stupefy vulgar minds. Already at an very humane and very well intended, but we fear imperial hunt, during the visit of the King of Sar- it will prove very futile as to the great object in the great cities for Paper, to be furnished by con-